SOME INSECTS OF THE HUDSONIAN ZONE IN NEW MEXICO.— III.

HYMENOPTERA APOIDEA.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL.

Bombus proximus Cresson.

Abundant.

B. proximus var. *howardi* (Cress.)

A few flying with the typical form.

B. ternarius Say.

1 ♀.

B. juxtus Cress.

2 ♂, 1 ♀.

B. frigidus Smith.

1 ♀. New to New Mexico. Originally described from "Arctic America; Hudson's Bay." It is also known from Great Slave Lake, Yukon River, Vancouver I., and the high mountains of Colorado. It has the closest possible resemblance to *B. derhamellus* Kirby, which I have from Innsbruck in the Tirol, collected by Mr. Friese. I believe that the *B. derhamellus* reported by Kirby from Arctic America (Lat. 65°) must have been *frigidus*. When in Philadelphia last year I saw Cresson's types of *B. putnami* and *couperi*, and it seems to be an open question whether they are really separate from one another and from *frigidus*; but it will be necessary to make a careful study of more abundant material than has yet been available, to precisely fix the status of these forms.

Megachile wootoni Ckll.

1 ♂. Belongs to a circumpolar group, *Megachile*, s. str.

Halictoides (Parahalictoides) maurus (Cresson).

1 ♂. New to New Mexico.

Panurginus bakeri (Ckll.).

1 ♂ at flowers of *Potentilla (Dasiphora) fruticosa*. New to New Mexico.

P. cressoniellus Ckll.

2 ♀, one at flowers of *Potentilla fruticosa*.

P. verus, n. sp.

1 ♀. Length 8 mm., entirely shining black, even to the tarsi and flagellum; head, thorax, legs and apex of abdomen with rather long white hair, that on the hind legs carrying some orange pollen; antennae reaching the tegulae; face and clypeus with large sparse punctures; front minutely striated, with small close punctures; mesothorax closely punctured at the sides, sparsely in the middle; first segment of abdomen shining, with minute sparse punctures; following segments minutely sculptured, with closer small punctures; tegulae shining piceous; wings slightly dusky, stigma and nervures black; *marginal cell broadly obliquely truncate at the end*, appendiculate; first submarginal cell more than twice as large as second; *first recurrent nervure joining first submarginal cell well before its end*; second recurrent joining second submarginal cell just before its end.

This is a very interesting species, being a true *Panurginus* of the type predominant in Europe and Asia. It apparently comes nearest to *P. punctiventris* and *P. alticola* from the Caucasus, and *P. montanus* from the Alps. I have before me a specimen of *P. montanus* collected by Mr. Friese at Innsbruck,

at flowers of *Ranunculus*, and it resembles *verus* so closely that upon superficial examination it could easily be mistaken for it; however, the first recurrent nervure in *montanus* is interstitial with the second transverso-cubital, and the marginal cell is bent where it leaves the costa, whereas in *verus* it is only curved.

Andrena apacheorum Ckll.

1 ♀.

Halictus peraltus, n. sp.

1 ♂. Length hardly 7 mm.; black; the broad anterior margin of the clypeus, and the labrum (but not the mandibles) lemon yellow; flagellum beneath, except at the extreme apex, pale chrome yellow; knees, anterior tibiae in front, and hind and middle tibiae narrowly at apex, pale yellow; tarsi very pale yellow, the last joint of the middle and hind tarsi dark brown; tubercles wholly black; tegulae shining piceous; wings hyaline, nervures and stigma very dark brown. Face elongate, clypeus produced, clypeus and sides of face covered with appressed shining white hair; vertex rough; scape short, flagellum stout and very long; mesothorax dull, minutely roughened and with close punctures; enclosure of metathorax large, with numerous longitudinal ridges connected by small transverse ones; first segment of abdomen shining, with minute sparse punctures; following segments minutely sculptured so as to have a satiny lustre.

Differs from *H. arcuatus* ♂ by the color of the antennae and other characters; from *H. similis* ♂ by the color of the nervures, entirely black tubercles, etc. The second recurrent nervure enters the third submarginal cell at least two-fifths from its end, the lower apical angles of the cell being produced, very differently from *arcuatus* and various related species, such as *olympiae* and *kincaidii*.

LEPIDOPTERA HETEROCERA (part)

BY H. G. DYAR.

Clisiocampa fragilis Str.

Nemeophila petrosa Wk. *var geometrica* Grt.

Crocota aurantiaca Hbn. *var brevicornis* Walk.

Crambus dumetellus Hbn.

Loxostege sticticalis L.

Tortrix fumiferana Cl.

Stenoptilia exclamationis Wals. (?) Really too poor for certain determination, but agreeing with others (equally poor) from Colorado (Bruce) which Prof. Fernald thought might be *exclamationis*, originally described from the mountains of California.

RHYNCHOTA HETEROPTERA.

BY HERBERT OSBORN.

Nysius thymi Wolff. Slightly more opaque in elytra than usual.

Lygaeus reclivatus Say.

Harmostes reflexulus Say.

Thyanta custator Fab.

Leptopterna amoena Uhler.

Camptobrochis? sp.

This species seems to come properly in this genus, and near *grandis* but differs from my specimens in being much darker and the head is not nearly so vertical.